

## **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

### **1. Introduction**

5 This is a full and timely response to the Office Action of October 10, 2007. Claims 1 and 2 have been amended, new claims 17-19 have been added, and claims 5 and 9-16 were previously canceled without disclaimer of any kind regarding their respective merits. No new material has been introduced. Reconsideration of claims 1-4 and 6-8 and consideration of claims 17-19 is respectfully requested.

### 10 **2. Claim amendments**

Step indicators a, b, c, and d have been removed from claims 1 and 2 as the applicant feels they unnecessarily limit order of execution.

Claim 1 now includes the limitations of “resetting a parameter to simulate the peripheral device being in the error state throughout execution of the event corresponding to the diagnosis code”. Support is found at least in paragraph [0026].

Claim 2 has been rewritten using claim 1 terminology instead of the step indicators b, c, and d.

New dependent claim 18 (and claim 19 dependent thereon) is supported at least by paragraphs [0030]-[0031] and Fig.5.

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### **3. Background**

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schieve et al. (U.S. 5,463,766). Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schieve. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schieve  
25 in view of Sanchez et al. (U.S. 6,477,666). Claims 3-4, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schieve in view of Phillips et al. (U.S. 5,321,828). Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schieve in view of

Robinson (US 5,768,591).

#### **4. Claim rejections 35 U.S.C. 102/103**

5 The Examiner's position is that claim 1 language of "resetting a parameter of the event" can be reasonably and broadly interpreted as any parameter/variable related to testing event/condition and therefore Schieve's "Yes/No" variable discloses step c.

Without disclaimer of any kind, claim 1 has been amended to include "resetting a parameter to simulate the peripheral device being in the error state throughout execution of the event corresponding to the diagnosis code". Schieve's "Yes/No" does not simulate  
10 anything, but indicates the actual result of the test (Col.9, lines 26-30). Additionally, in Schieve, the "Yes/No" parameter is not set until after the event has completed and thus does not simulate the peripheral device being in the error state throughout execution of the event.

One major difference between indicating the actual result and simulating a result is  
15 that Schieve is unable to check both the "general processing path" and the "error processing path" of the program without damaging or removing the physical device, while the instant invention is designed to check both paths regardless of hardware conditions (paragraph [0027]).

#### **20 5. New claims**

The applicant is unable to locate any teachings or suggestion in known references of setting a plurality of breakpoints, each corresponding to an event, checking the outputted code at each breakpoint, and resetting the parameter to simulate hardware error for the event corresponding to the breakpoint. This invention allows simulation of errors as they  
25 might occur in real life because the entire program runs as intended, sequentially executing each event before running the event intended to be checked for error handling. Every programmer knows that, despite the best planning, due to sometimes obscure coding errors, a program run in its entirety can produce different results than if each

module is checked individually, as does Schieve. The present invention solves this problem.

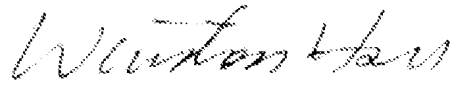
## 6. Summary

5       The applicant asserts that Schieve does not simulate device status and thus is unable to check both the “general processing path” and the “error processing path” of the program without damaging or removing the physical device, while claim 1 of the instant invention does simulate device status and thus can check both paths regardless of hardware conditions.

10       In addition to claim 1 advantages, new claim 17 allows the check of the error procedure associated with an individual event while the program runs as intended. Schieve fails to teach or suggest this concept.

15       For at least these reasons, reconsideration of claims 1-4 and 6-8 and consideration of claims 17-19 is respectfully requested.

Sincerely yours,



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20   Winston Hsu, Patent Agent No. 41,526  
P.O. BOX 506, Merrifield, VA 22116, U.S.A.  
Voice Mail: 302-729-1562  
Facsimile: 806-498-6673  
e-mail : winstonhsu@naipo.com

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